IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): An electrophotographic apparatus comprising:

an electrophotographic photoconductor;

a charger for charging the electrophotographic photoconductor;

a light irradiator for irradiating a ~~white~~ write light to the electrophotographic photoconductor charged by the charger, thereby forming a latent electrostatic image;

a developer for feeding a developing agent to the latent electrostatic image, thereby visualizing the latent electrostatic image to form a toner image; and

a transfer for transferring the toner image formed by the developer onto a transfer material, wherein

a surface of the electrophotographic photoconductor exposed by the light irradiator ~~requires~~ is configured to reach the developer within 200 msec or less ~~to reach the developer~~,

~~an exposure energy when the write light having a resolution of 600 dpi or greater is irradiated from the light irradiator to the electrophotographic photoconductor is 5 erg/cm^2 or less on the surface thereof~~ the light irradiator is configured to irradiate with an exposure energy of 5 erg/cm^2 or less on the surface of the electrophotographic photoconductor when the write light has a resolution of 600 dpi or greater,

the electrophotographic photoconductor ~~is obtained by stacking at least~~ comprises a charge generation layer and a charge transport layer stacked in this order on a conductive support, and

the charge generation layer contains titanyl phthalocyanine crystals having, as a diffraction peak (± 0.2°) of Bragg angle 2θ with respect to CuKα ray (wavelength: 1.542 angstrom), a maximum diffraction peak at least at 27.2°, main peaks at 9.4°, 9.6° and 24.0°,

and a peak at 7.3° as a diffraction peak on the lowest angle side, and not having a peak within a range of from 7.4° to 9.3°.

Claim 2 (Currently Amended): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the titanyl phthalocyanine crystals have ~~not~~ a peak other than at 26.3°.

Claim 3 (Currently Amended): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the titanyl phthalocyanine crystals have an average primary particle diameter of less than 0.3 μm.

Claim 4 (Original): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the charge transport layer contains at least a polycarbonate having, on the main chain and/or side chain thereof, a triarylamine structure.

Claim 5 (Original): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, further comprising a protective layer on the charge transport layer.

Claim 6 (Currently Amended): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 5, wherein the protective layer contains one of an inorganic pigment ~~and~~ or a metal oxide, each having a specific resistance of 10^{10} Ω·cm or greater.

Claim 7 (Original): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the charge transport layer of the electrophotographic photoconductor has been formed using a non-halogen solvent.

Claim 8 (Currently Amended): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 7, wherein the non-halogen solvent is at least one solvent selected from the group consisting of cyclic ethers and aromatic hydrocarbons ~~is used as the non-halogen solvent~~.

Claim 9 (Original): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the conductive support of the electrophotographic photoconductor has an anodized surface.

Claim 10 (Currently Amended): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, further comprising ~~wherein~~ a plurality of image forming elements each ~~having at least~~ comprising [[a]] the charger, [[a]] the light irradiator, [[a]] the developer, [[a]] the transfer and [[an]] the electrophotographic photoconductor ~~have been arranged~~.

Claim 11 (Original): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein as the charger of the electrophotographic apparatus, a contact charging system is employed.

Claim 12 (Original): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein as the charger of the electrophotographic apparatus, a non-contact proximal charging system is employed.

Claim 13 (Currently Amended): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1 [[12]], wherein a gap between a charging member [[for]] of the charger and the electrophotographic photoconductor is 200 gm or less.

Claim 14 (Currently Amended): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein ~~alternating superposed voltage is applied to the charger of the electrophotographic apparatus~~ the charger of the electrophotographic apparatus is configured to be applied alternating superposed voltage.

Claim 15 (Currently Amended): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein the electrophotographic apparatus comprises ~~may have,~~ installed ~~thereon~~ therein, a freely detachable process cartridge in which ~~an~~ the electrophotographic photoconductor ~~has been formed~~ is integral with at least one unit selected from the group consisting of [[a]] the charger, the light irradiator, the developer and the cleaner.

Claim 16 (Currently Amended): An electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein ~~the write light is irradiated from the light irradiator at a resolution of 600 dpi or greater~~ the light irradiator is configured to irradiate the write light at a resolution of 600 dpi or greater.

Claim 17 (Currently Amended): A process cartridge used as a detachable member and formed integral with an electrophotographic apparatus comprising:

an electrophotographic photoconductor;

a charger for charging the electrophotographic photoconductor;

a light irradiator for irradiating a write light to the electrophotographic photoconductor charged by the charger, thereby forming a latent electrostatic image;

a developer for feeding a developing agent to the latent electrostatic image, thereby visualizing the latent electrostatic image to form a toner image; and

a transfer for transferring the toner image formed by the developer onto a transfer material,

wherein a surface of the electrophotographic photoconductor exposed by the light irradiator ~~requires~~ is configured to reach the developer within 200 msec or less ~~to reach the developer~~, and ~~an exposure energy when the write light having a resolution of 600 dpi or greater is irradiated from the light irradiator to the electrophotographic photoconductor is 5 erg/cm^2 or less on the surface thereof~~ the light irradiator is configured to irradiate with an exposure energy of 5 erg/cm^2 or less on the surface of the electrophotographic photoconductor when the write light has a resolution of 600 dpi or greater,

~~which~~ and the process cartridge comprises:

an electrophotographic photoconductor and at least one unit selected from the group consisting of a charger, a light irradiator, a developer and a cleaner,

said electrophotographic photoconductor ~~being obtained by stacking at least~~ comprising a charge generation layer and a charge transport layer stacked in this order on a conductive support, and containing, in the charge generation layer, titanyl phthalocyanine crystals having, as a diffraction peak (± 0.2°) of Bragg angle 2θ with respect to CuKα ray (wavelength: 1.542 angstrom), a maximum diffraction peak at least at 27.2°, main peaks at 9.4°, 9.6° and 24.0°, and a peak at 7.3° as a diffraction peak on the lowest angle side, and not having a peak within a range of from 7.4° to 9.3°.

Claim 18 (Currently Amended): A process cartridge for electrophotographic apparatus according to Claim 17, wherein ~~the write light is irradiated from the light irradiator~~

~~at a resolution of 600 dpi or greater~~ the light irradiator is configured to irradiate the write light at a resolution of 600 dpi or greater.

Claim 19 (Withdrawn): An image forming method comprising:

charging an electrophotographic photoconductor;

irradiating a write light to the electrophotographic photoconductor charged by the charger, thereby forming a latent electrostatic image;

developing by feeding a developing agent to the latent electrostatic image to visualize the latent electrostatic image into a toner image; and

transferring the toner image developed in the developing step onto a transfer material, wherein:

a surface of the electrophotographic photoconductor exposed in the exposing step requires 200 msec or less to reach the developing step,

a write light having a resolution of 600 dpi or greater is irradiated from a light irradiator to the electrophotographic photoconductor so that an exposure energy will become 5 erg/cm^2 or less on the surface thereof in the exposing step,

said electrophotographic photoconductor is obtained by stacking at least a charge generation layer and a charge transport layer in this order on a conductive support, and

said charge generation layer contains titanyl phthalocyanine crystals having, as a diffraction peak (± 0.2°) of Bragg angle 20 with respect to CuKα ray (wavelength: 1.542 angstrom), a maximum diffraction peak at least at 27.2°, main peaks at 9.4°, 9.6° and 24.0°, and a peak at 7.3° as a diffraction peak on the lowest angle side, and not having a peak within a range of from 7.4° to 9.3°.

Claim 20 (Withdrawn): An image forming method according to Claim 19, wherein the titanyl phthalocyanine crystals have not a peak at 26.3°.